WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SIGNAL DISREGARDED

Passengers Hurt in a Railroad Wreck Near Tunnelton, W. Va.

A TRAIN SIDEWIPED BY ANOTHER

U. S. Marshal Garden and Sec

retary Ohley Injured. NO LIVES WERE LOST

BALTIMORE, Md., September 27 .- A spe cial dispatch to the News from Kingwood W. Va., at nounces that there was a wreck this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio. United States Marshal Garden and Secre-

tary of State Ohley of West Virginia are reported to be seriously hurt. At the Baltimore and Ohio headquarters in this city it is stated that the wreck tool place at Tunrellton, W. Va., at one of the approaches of the tunnel at that place Nine or more passengers are reported in

jured, some seriously. The Official Report.

The full official report of the wreck received at Baltimore and Ohio headquar ters in this city says the wreck occurred last night about 11:15 o'clock. Eight pas sengers were injured, come seriously. Pas senger train, No. 4, eastbound, had side

senger train, No. 4, eastbound, had side-tracked to allow passenger train No. 1, westbound, to sass. It did not entirely clear the main track, but the red signal of danger was displayed to warn the approaching train of the fact.

Engineer Hillery of train No. 1, did not obey the signal. The locomotive of train No. 1 struck the rear coach attached to the train on the side track. The passengers in the latter coach were thrown from their seats and eight injured. Several of the passengers were scalded by escaping steam from the locomotive.

List of Injured.

Following is a list of the injured: Henry Thomas, Baltimore, right hand badly cut and back wrenched. Miss Carrie Hobarth, Philadelphia, left leg bruised.

United States Marshal A. D. Garden Wheeling, W. Va., face, mouth and legs

scalded.

Mrs. Neil J. Fortney, Kingwood, W. Va., face and hands scalded.

W. A. Ohley, secretary of state, Charleston, W. Va., face and hands scalded.

Miss Annie L. Taylor, Elkins, W. Va., left hand hurt and left side scalded.

J. B. Hart, Clarksburg, W. Va., foot hurt.

The injured were removed to the station, where they were attended by the railroad physicians.

where they were attended by the railroad physicians.

Tunnellton, the scene of the accident, is on the third division of the system, and only a short distance from one of the longest tunnels on the line. The accident caused severe interruption to traffic, but the tracks had been cleared and all trains running on time by daylight.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 27.—The Times-Star special from Wheeling says: Two passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio collided last night east of this city, and half a dozen passengers were injured.

United States Marshal A. D. Garden of West Virginia was terribly scaleded and will die. Secretary of State W. H. Ohley of Charleston, W. Va., was also badly scaled, but will live. Other passengers were slightly hurt.

WESTERN LEAGUE CIRCUIT.

Columbus Will Probably Take Terr Haute's Place.

CHICAGO, September 27.-The sessiona of the Western Base Ball League directors at the Tremont House today were devoted to the consideration of the Minneapolis fight and of the report of the circuit committee. The struggle of the Messrs. Mur phy and John Goodnow for the Minneaud franchise was carefully reviewed, and while the decision was not announced. If was rumored that Mr. Goodnow had "won

The circuit committee refused to make its report public, but it was stated on good authority that the report would recom-mend the dropping of Terre Haute and the admission of Columbus, Ohio. It was also said that Toledo would again take its place in the league. Omaha bid for a franchise, but met with

little encouragement. Manager Hugh Nico of Rockford, Ill., also asked for a place but action on his petition was deferred.

It was rumored that the Columbus and Toledo clubs were likely to have trouble in playing Sunday ball, and in case either city is compelled on that account to drop out of the league, Rockford will probably be given the vacant place.

The make-up of the league for next year, and probably recommended by the strength of the league for next year.

as probably recommended by the circuit committee, is as follows: Toledo, Colum-bus, Indianapolis, Mūwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Detroit.

WANT LATHROP REMOVED.

Charges Against the Superintendent of New York Prisons.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 27.-John M.

presented a petition to Gov. Morton asking for the removal of the superintendent of state prisons, Austin Lathrop. The petition embraces thirteen counts and the charges are founded in part upon the evidence taken before an investigating committee, appointed by the last legislature.

The petitioners claim that Mr. Lathrop has violated his duty in permitting the warden of Auburn prison to purchase large quantities of beef for the use of the prison at prices much higher than it could have been purchased for, and that the beef was of inferior quality; that such warden solo a large quantity of scrap iron and brass a large quantity of scrap from and brass and a large number of horse collars for much less than the property was worth; that the general ledger book used at Au-burn prison was not properly kept for the years 1892 and 1893; that subordinate offi-cials at Auburn have been permitted to draw more than one salary each, contrary to law; that profits to the state from th to law; that profits to the state from the hollow ware and cast fron industries, amounting in 1892 to \$50,000, were lost to the state by the abandonment of the state account system and the transfer of these industries to a citizen of Baltimore; that the law relating to the labor of prisoners has been violated by so operatig under the "piece price system;" that the labor of the relevance was substantially let at a given was substantially let at a giver price per day, and that many other irregu-larities have existed in the managemen

Tragedy of a Mining Camp.

DENVER, Col., September 27 .- A special to the News from Spokane. Wash., says: Passengers from Trail Creek, B. C., report a horrible crime at that mining camp. Morris O'Connor, a prospector, owning several claims, took a mining expert named Cook to look at the mine. He and Cook camped out on a mountain, and during the night O'Connor, who had been drinking heavily, arose and, taking a pick, drove it through Cook's brain, pinning his head down to the ground. He then grasped an ax and finished his bloody deed by hacking his victim in a horrible manner. The mutilated body was found the next morning by some miners, who organized a posse and captured O'Con-

Lieut. Gen. Schofield to Retire From Command of the Army.

His Staff Officers All Detached-May Be Some Delay in Naming. His Successor.

Preparations are being made at the War Department for the coming change in the office of the command of the army in consequence of the retirement of Lieut. Gen. chofield on Sunday. A circular was issued by Adjutant General Ruggles this

morning to the following effect:
"In anticipation of his retirement from active service on Sunday, the 29th instant the lieutenant general will be at his headquarters in the War Department at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th instant, to take farewell of officers who may then call upon him.

"The general desires it to be understood that, as the occasion will be purely informal, officers need not appear in uniform."

General Schoffeld's Staff. Orders have also been issued detaching all the officers on Gen. Schofield's staff, to take effect upon his retirement. Col. Thomas L. Vincent, who has been acting as adjutant general at headquarters of the army for several years, will probably be assigned to duty in the War Department, under the adjutant general of the army. Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, military secretary to the lieutenant general, and Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, aid-de-camp, will report to the Secretary or War for further orders. Col. Sanger is attached to the inspector general's department and Col. Bliss to the subsistence department, and they will be assigned to duty accordingly. Lieut. Col. Charles P. Schofield, aid to the lieutenant general, has been granted leave of absence for four months, at the expiration of which time he will join his regiment, the second cavalry. signed to duty in the War Department, un-

Retirement Order on Monday.

The order announcing Gen. Schofield's retirement will not be issued until Monday morning, and there is an impression that some little time will elapse before the President announces his orders in regard to he vacant command. Although it is generally understood that Maj. Gen. Miles will be transferred to Washington to command the army, there is no absolute certainty that this will be done. Until otherwise ordered, the duties at present performed by the general commanding will be performed by the Secretary of War. Therefore, from Monday until the prospective vacancy is filled, all orders to the army will be issued by the adjutant general "by command of the Secretary of War." The same course was pursued during the short interregnum that followed the death of Gen. Schofield. Consequently, it has no special significance with respect to the question as to whether or not Gen. Miles or some other officer will be assigned to the command of the army.

The President Must Designate. vacant command. Although it is generally

The President Must Designate. Although Gen. Miles will then be the enior officer of the army, he cannot asume command without a special designation from the President. The regulations of the army in regard to the question of ecmmand provide as follows: "Command is exercised by virtue of office or by special assignment of officers holding military rank, and who are eligible by law to exercise command. Without orders, however, from competent authority, an officer cannot put himself on duty by virtue of his commission alone."

commission alone."

Gen. Miles is entitled to three aids by virtue of his rank of major general, and his allowances in that respect will not be increased by his assignment to the head of the army, because that will involve no increase of rank. Gen. Miles has but one aid at present Capt Francis Mobbes. aid at present, Capt. Francis Michler, fifth cavalry, and he will undoubtedly accompany him to Washington. There is not likely to be much delay in the selection of the officers to fill the two existing va-

Army Orders.

The following transfers in the twentyecond infantry have been made: First Lieut. W. A. Phillips, from company G to company K; Second Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, from company I to company H; Second Lieut, Albert C. Dalton, from company K to company G; Second Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe,

rom company H to company I. Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, corps of engineers has been relieved from duty at New York and ordered to duty at Wilmington, N. C. Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Lieut. H. G. Hambright, twentysecond infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. M. M. McNamee, third cavalry, two months; Lieut. F. H. Sargent, seventh in-fantry, three months; Col. R. P. Hughes, inspector general, for six months; Capt. Charles McClure, eighteenth infantry, for two months.

wo months.
First Lieut. C. A. Flagler, corps of engineers, has been ordered to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., under Capt. T. L. Casey, jr. The following changes in stations of officers in the medical department have been ordered: Maj. Henry Lippincott, from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Maj. A. C. Girard, from Fort Sheridan to Fort Douglass, Utah; Maj. Charles L. Heizman, from Fort Douglass to Fort Adams, R. I.; Capl. R. W. Johnson, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., c Fort Logan.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G., has returned from a pleasure trip to northern Mr. Micou, chief clerk of the Navy De

Mr. Charles Rauscher, who returned from Paris about a month ago, is about to make another short visit, and will sail by the French steamer tomorrow. He expects to e back again in this city by the 24th o Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to New York and Boston for a few days.

partment, has returned from a visit to New

Diplomats Here on Leave.

Vice Consul General Springer of Havana called upon Secretary Olney yesterday to pay his respects. He is on leave of absence from his post, and it is said at the Departnent of State that his visit has no signifi-

Mr. Bartleman, secretary of legation as is also in Washington on leave of It is doubtful whether he will re-

Undergoing Another Examination. Chief Engineer Magee is now undergoing examination at the Navy Department for retirement. He had been previously recommended for retirement on account of heart trouble, but the President disapproved the report of the board because of some tech-nicality, and the present examination is the result.

Wants to Be Fish Commissioner. Dr. Jos. A. Henshall, ex-fish and game commissioner of Ohio, is a candidate for he fish commissionership vacancy, caused by the death of the late commissioner, Mr. McDonald. Dr. Henshall is a well known citizen of Cincinnati, and is indorsed by Mr. Larz Anderson and others. He is a member of the Cuvier Club, and author of a popular book, entitled "The Black Bass."

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Alexander S Heide as Swedish consul at Wilmington, N. C.

Representative Berry Thinks Democrats Will Vote the Ticket.

SOUND MONEY SENTIMENT INCREASING

Colonel Breckinridge Has Taken the Stump for Hardin.

WILL RETURN TO CONGRESS

Representative Berry of Kentucky arrived in the city today to forward the purchase of a site for a public building provided for by the last Congress at Newport, Ky. Mr. Berry is one of the most active politicians of his state, and is constantly making speeches for the demoticket. Speaking of the political cratic situation there he said to a Star reporter

today: "In the western portion of the state there is a silver sentiment among the mass of the people, but the thinking and more intelligent portion of the people are rapidly going toward the single standard with as much use of silver as would be consistent with a sound currency.

Will Support the Ticket.

"In the eastern part of the state the sentiment is very strongly for the use of both metals with a single stand-ard of value. Many persons through their friendship are following this or that one regardless of the money question, believing that that question ought to be settled ing that that question ought to be settled in national convention. My own conviction is that with rare exceptions the democratic party will support its ticket as nominated by the state convention. Here and there will be found a man of extreme views, who will not vote for the head of the ticket, but will support the remainder of it. But this portion of the party is so small that it cannot exceed a few hundred votes and will practically leave the party lines carefully drawn, each party supporting its nominee." "You are being widely talked about for the senatorship to succeed Mr. Blackburn,"

the senatorship to succeed Mr. Blackburn,"
The Star reporter remarked.
"My position on the senatorship is simply this," replied Mr. Berry. "I received a telegram a short time ago asking if I was a candidate for the senatorship. I said I was not, but that if the legislature when it assembled should proffer the honor of the nomination for the senatorship to me, there was no man in Kentucky who would accept it more promptly than I.

Sound Money Sentiment Increasing. "In my judgment Mr. Blackburn's cause in Kentuck is working injury to the democracy of that state. I think, however, that the sound money sentiment is steadily increasing, and we may expect marked changes in the tenor of the public mind changes in the tenor of the public mind between this time and the assembling of the legislature. Mr. Blackburn has a strong personal following in the state and is a very popular man. In my own public speeches in Kentucky I have said that in my judgment the money question has no place in state politics, and I have advised the people to permit the national convention to pass upon that question. I do not discuss the money question except in a very general way. Last Saturday we had a meeting at Zion, Ky., where there were \$8,000 people assembled. It was a great meeting and one feature was a barbecue, there being half a dozen beeves, twenty-five lambs and ten pigs served up whole, beside great quantities of other palatable edibles. Mr. Breckinridge was present and spoke in favor of sound money, telling edibles. Mr. Breckinridge was present and spoke in favor of sound money, telling the people that such a heresy as the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 could not be thought of. There is a great change in public sentiment in Kentucky regarding Mr. Breckinridge, and I would not be at all surprised if he were to represent his district in Congress again. In fact, I expected for the state of the surprised Mr. Owen. district in Congress again. In fact pect to see him succeed Mr. Owen.

Ladies Listened to Breckinridge. "As I said, at our meeting at Zion there were 8,000 pe as present. One-half of them were ladies, and the assembly repre-

sented the best people of the state. "There was no inclination on the part of the ladies to run away when Mr. Breckinridge arose to address them?" the re-

porter asked.

"Not at all. Mr. Breckinridge was listened to with the most intense interest, and his speech was forceful and magnificent. He is gaining his old position in the public estimation, and as I have said, I expect to see him back in his old seat in Congress." Representative Berry will probably re-

main in Washington until Monday. He is arranging to locate his family here in December and has not yet decided whether he will take a house or have apartments at

EXPELLED FROM THE PRESIDIO.

den Who Were Formerly Railway Strikers Put Out. SAN FRANCISCO, September 27 .- W. H.

Appleman, who was tried for the murder of Engineer Clark in the famous train wreck near Sacramento, in which four United States soldiers were also killed, was arrested in the Presidio reservation by order of Gen. Graham and was expelled from he grounds. With him was G. E. Crandall, an ex-striker, who was treated in the same summary fashion. The two men visited the Presidio to view the famous monument erected to the memory of he Gen. Graham had caused to be carved on

monument the inscription:
"Murdered by Strikers." The A. R. U. men have been trying to have this obnoxious sentence removed, and have appealed to the War Department. After inspecting the monument, Appleman and Crandall wandered about the grounds, and Crandall wandered about the grounds, when they were seized by soldiers and taken before Graham. They protested that they were American citizens, and had a right to be on the grounds, but the general ordered them out, and they were escorted to the gate by a guard of soldiers. Gen. Graham says the men visited the monument and asked such questions of the guarden. ment and asked such questions of the guard as led him to believe they contemplated mischief. The monument is guarded night and day in order to prevent its destruction

Touching the expulsion of two ex-strikers from the Presidio military reser-vation, Cal., the officials of the War De-partment say that there can be no queion of the right of a commanding officer to expel from the reservation in his charge any persons whom he has reason to believe any persons whom he has reason to believe n:ay intend to injure government property or be guilty of violation of good order.

ALLEGED BEEF TRUST.

District Attorney Black Instructed to Investigate. CHICAGO, September 27.-Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney, received instructions today to investigate the alleged combination of Chicago packers to control the price of beef. His instructions

came from Attorney General Harmon, who inclosed a statement of the suspicions regarding the alleged trust prepared by Sccof Agriculture Morton

THE COMING CHANGE KENTUCKY'S FIGHT IN THE OLD DOMINION ANTI-THIRD TERM

Representative Turner Says the Democratic Party is in Good Condition.

He Does Not Believe in a Constitution al Convention-The Walton Law Good Enough Now.

Representative S. S. Turner of Virginia arrived in Washington at noon today, after having attended a meeting of the state democratic committee of Virginia at Rich mond last evening. Of the work of the committee Mr. Turner remarked to a Star reporter today:

Party in Good Condition. "The reports of the condition of the party throughout Virginia were much more favorable than I anticipated. The party in the state is in splendid condition. The committee decided that the silver question did not belong to a state campaign, and did not belong to a state campaign, and that is the kind of campaign we are about entering. In November we elect all the delegates and half of the senators in the legislature. Even the silver men recognized the soundness of the position of a majority of the committee in favor of leaving silver out of the campaign. The republicans would stand aside and take no interest in any active way in this question of silver, and any fight we might have would be among democrats, which would be productive of no good.

No Constitutional Convention. "I heard nothing at the meeting of the committee at Richmond about a disposition on the part of the democratic party to hold a constitutional convention. I think there is no likelihood of such a move. I am opposed to a constitutional convention at this time and in the present unsettled state of time and in the present unsettled state of politics. The constitution we have in Virginia is not satisfactory. It was framed by the republicans when there were a great many negroes in the legislature in 1869, and it should be improved in a number of respects. But the needed changes can be made by two successive legislatures amend made by two successive legislatures amend-ing the constitution, which changes would then be ratified by popular vote. That is the method for improving our state consti-tution that I approve, and it would be much safer than submitting the question to a constitutional convention.

The Walton Law. "Confining our campaign to local state ssues will leave us with the Walton law to talk about chiefly. That will be attacked by the republicans. But many negroes have told me that they are well satisfied with the Walton law, as it gives them an op-portunity to vote as they please, without portunity to vote as they please, without being coerced by any one. There is no people more proscriptive than the negro against those who vote out of accord with their ideas, but the Walton law permits all to vote as they please, without the character of their vote being known, and in doing that it allows great freedom. Virginia had had no experience in framing election laws when the Walton law was framed and adopted, and it was quite natural that it should have some defects, but these can be remedied by the democrats."

Mr. Turner left for his home this afternoon.

THE POLITICIANS BUSY.

Great Activity Manifested at Headquarters in Baltimore.

Special Disputch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., September 27 .- Great activity is manifested by both republican and democratic politicians today, and both headquarters are the rendezyous of large delegations of enthusiasts. Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, the republican nominee for governor, spent the greater part of the morning at the republican beadquarters, and was greeted by large crowds of republicans and many well-known democrats, who assured him of their intention to vote for him. It is a significant fact that when Mr Lowndes appears at the Carrollton he is warmly greeted by men, irrespective of party, and the magnetism of their candidate is a source of great gratification to

the republican leaders.

Senator Gorman came to town early this morning and has taken charge of affairs at the democratic headquarters, and as a consequence the rooms of the state committee have presented the scenes of activity always manifest when Mr. Gorman is in

always manifest when Mr. Gorman is in town. All the prominent city leaders have been in conference with the Senator, and the large delegations of the losser political lights, whose presence Mr. Gorman always attracts, are on hand.

It was reported today that Mr. Henry A. Williams would probably be nominated by the democrats for mayor. The indications are that the republican nomination for mayor will go to Mr. Maister. Several preminent republicans who have heretofore been against Mr. Maister are now favorable to his nomination, among whom verable to his nomination, among whomere Mr. N. M. Clabaugh, candidate for attorney general, and ex-United States Mar-shal Wm. F. Alrey. The democrats are having troub's in getting men of promi-nence to accept places on the legislative

CAPT. STRAUSE ON TRIAL.

Crying to Clear Up Police Contradictions in New York.

NEW YORK, September 27,-The trial of Police Captain William Strause of the East 67th street station was begun, today before Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews at police headquarters.

Strause is charged with making an era sure on the station house blotter, with an attempt to deceive. The trouble grew out of the stopping of the parade of the Cherokee Club, a Tammany organization, on September 2, and the charges against the captain were made following the trial of Roundsman Buckley of his command, who had figured in the stopping of the parade. Buckley, with six patrolmen, who were sent cut to see that the fireworks ordinance sent cut to see that the fireworks ordinance was observed during the parade, went to 86th street, which is out of the precinct. He says that he was told to go there by the captain. The captain said Buckley was told to go to 79th street, which is the upper Loundary of the precinct. When the blotter was examined it was found that the street was 79th, but that there had been an erasure made. Then the charges against erasure made. Then the charges against the captain were preferred. The captain, the captain were preferred. The captain in turn, made charges against the acting sergeant, who was on the desk that night and who had charge of the blotter. The latter charges that the captain made the captain

SANK IN TWO MINUTES.

Steamer Mark Hopkins Down by the Vanderbiff. The SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 27. The steamer Mark Hopkins collided with the steamer Vanderbilt at Nine Mile Point today. The Hopkins went down in two minutes. The Vanderbilt was but slightly injured. The Hopkins was assured for \$40,-000. Her owner is R. S. Recor of St. Clair,

Mich. Mich.

No lives were lost. The Hopkins was bound down and the Vanderbilt up. The Hopkins was struck near the bow and was cut in two as far as the windlass. She rests on a clay bottom. The collision was caused by the steamer Spokane passing the Hopkins, causing her to sheer directly across the bows of the Vanderbilt. The sunken boat was commanded by Capt. H. A. Lyon. She had on board a cargo of ore from Marquette for South Chicago.

Why Mr. Hill Suppressed the Reference to It.

CLEVELAND EXPECTED TO SPEAK

cratic Expression.

SOME METHODS SUGGESTED

The fact that Perry Belmont had an antithird term paragraph incorporated in his Syracuse speech and surrendered it at the last moment at the instance of Senator Hill is the subject of much discussion. Mr. Hill's judgment is generally ratified. Democrats the most stoutly opposed to a third term hardly think the time ripe for an expression on that subject from anybody but Mr. Cleveland. And they are willing to al-They low him several months of grace. hope he won't remain silent too long. These men, as has already been stated in The Star, would be glad to hear from him, if not sooner, at latest in his next annual message, Meanwhile, like Mr. Hill, they incline to the opinion that the least said formally by others the soonest mended.

Suppose He Don't. But then come these questions: What is to be done in case Mr. Cleveland does no refer to the matter in his annual message? What if, encouraged by his silence, the advocates of a third term begin aggressively to agitate the proposition? What if, in such circumstances, the proposition in tha original Cleveland strongholds appears to meet with favor and is pushed along? How soon, and in what way, shall such a state of case be met?

One way suggested is, in the early spring, when districts are holding conventions to select delegates to the state conventions, which in turn are to choose delegates to the democratic national convention, for the subject to be brought up by resolution then. As the first step would be most important, it would be necessary to exercise great care in staking the ground. The initial resolution would have to be presented in a district certain to give an emphatic response against a third term. This, then, would have to be promptly followed with like deliverances in other localities, so as to give the movement momentum. If the movement halted at any time at any point, or appeared to languish or to lack earnestness, the effect, it is agreed, might be disastrous to the whole project, and play right into the hands of the other side.

Where to Inaugurate the Movement. One way suggested is, in the early spring Where to Inaugurate the Movement

Would the east or the south be the better ground for the inauguration of such a movement? There are strong anti-third There are strong anti-third term democrats in both sections. But in soth sections this feeling is in some measfure blended with a personal feeling. The desire is to present the third-term proposition, if possible, in an impersonal light. It is not that Mr. Cleveland should not have a third term, but that no man should have a third term as President. This, it is believed, guided Mr. Hill's judgment at Syracuse. The astute New York Senator saw that if the chairman of the convention, selected by him and influenced by him, should in a speech highly eulogistic of him declare against a third term, the deliverance would have no force. It would be accepted merely as a desire on Mr. Hill's part to get Mr. Cleveland out of the way for his own selfish purposes. And in the south there is intense ure blended with a personal feeling. The purposes. And in the south there is intense the champion of the gold standard. In that quarter, therefore, anti-third term deliver-ances are liable to become confused with the silver question.

To Present It in Congress. Another suggestion is that the Springer precedent of twenty years ago be followed and the question presented in Congress. There are democrats strongly in favor of this if the matter is not sooner disposed of By all means, they say. The whole people could speak at once, and in the most conclusive and authoritative way. And, if necessary, let there be full and free debate. Let the whole subject be discussed, and a decision reached touching the lodging of executive power too long in the hands of one man and those whom he may have called around him. It is agreed that the situation today is not to be examined solely in the light of the situation in Washing-ton's day, or in Jackson's day, or even in 1880. The power of the chief executive is greater now than ever before, and the ra-tronage at his disposal infinitely greater. The President of the United States, as the anti-third term democrats insist, has more power than any ruler in Europe, and this power, for the public safety, ought to be passed around.

What Turn It Might Take.

But there comes up an interesting point here. If the debate on such a resolution all partisan, Mr. Cleveland's friends in Congress might seek to give it a turn by bringng in the movement for the renomination of General Harrison. They might take the ground—and it is intimated that in such circumstances some of them would—that if danger is the keynote of the contention it would be well while the subject is up to declare for one term for the future. Why take any chance at all? Mr. Cleveland in take any chance at all? Mr. Cleveland in office knows the ropes, and the men around him know them. If they would be dangerous with a new lease of power, would not General Harrison also be dangerous if called back? He knows the ropes, and many of those whom he honored with places before he doubtless would honor again. In this way Congress would for the time be resolved into a national convention, and be called upon practically to dispose in some called upon practically to dispose in some way of at least two candidates for next year's nominations.

Some Action Expected Soon. But, however much at sea the democrats now are on the subject, the anti-third term sentiment is taking such form among them that some movement may be expected soon to give it voice. The delicacy of the sub-ject is fully appreclated, but it will be

A Medical Examining Board. By direction of the Secretary of War, a coard of medical officers, to consist of Col. Charles H. Alden, Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Maj. Charles Smart, Maj. Walter Reed, is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum building, in this city, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the army. The board will be governed in its proceedings by such instruc-tions as it may receive from the surgeon

Two Army Retirements.

Payenaster W. M. Maynadier of the army, stationed in San Francisco, and Surgeon Washington Matthews, stationed in this city, have been retired on account of disability. Surgeon Matthews' retirement will promote Assistant Surgeon Louis S. Tesson to the rank of major, but no vacancies follow in either department. By this retirement, however, the medical corps is reduced to the limit of number prescribed by Congress, and any further retirements will create vacancies, to be filled by civil ap-

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

The American Syndicate to Go Into the Disputed Territory.

They Expect to Be Protected by This Government if Great Britain Claims the Ground.

If He Fails There Will Be Demo-Ne information concerning the Venezuean matter can be had at the State Department. Secretary Olney simply makes the general reply that he knows nothing about it. Information from other sources is sig-nificant. Within a few days, probably tomorrow, there is to be a conference in New York of representatives of the syndicat

within the territory claimed by Great Britain. The concessions were granted by he president of Venezuela, with the understanding that the establishment of American interests would secure to him the support of very important influences in this country. The steps taken by the syndicate are with a full realization of the dangers of serious trouble arising. What Great Britain May Do.

If Great Britain intends to support her claim to the territory as a part of British Guiana she will, of course, not permit the occupancy of the country by the American syr-dicate under a Venezuelan grant. This the syndicate fully understands, and the steps they are taking are encouraged by certain political influences, in order to force the issue and to compel the administration to declare itself on the question of the

Monroe doctrine. Monroe doctrine.

It is asserted by friends of the administration that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney will be gratified rather than otherwise to have the issue made in this way. It is known that Mr. Bayard was some time ago instructed to insist us on the whole boundary dispute being submitted to arbitration and to make it clear that this country would interfered. would interfere if England insisted upon a claim to the disputed territory without first establishing her title.

Approved by Mr. Cleveland.

It is known further that the declarations of Don M. Dickinson, Campbell of Ohio and a number of other friends of the administration in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine had the approval of Mr. Cleveland before they were uttered, and that the similar declarations that are bethat the similar declarations that are being put in democratic convention platforms are in accordance with an understanding as to the intentions of the administration for the future. It is understood that one of the conditions of Mr. Olney's going to the head of the State Department was that this policy should be inaugurated. This accounts for the efforts that are being made to have it become known that the administration intends to bo "vigorous" in these matters.

known that the administration intends to be "vigorous" in these matters.

There would be no special significance in the preparations of an American syndicate to take possession of a grant of mineral and timber lands in Venezuela but for the fact of the political and financial consequence of those interested and those who quence of those interested and those who are encouraging the enterprise. They are men of influence in both parties, some occupying a prominent position in congress, and the combination extends into Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and the south. Some of the biggest names in financial circles in New York are associated with it.

MANAGER HAAS RETIRES.

Meeting of the Southern Railroad

Representatives NEW YORK, September 27.-The mempers of the Scuthern States Passenger Association are holding a meeting today at the Hotel Waldorf. They will receive the report of the committee appointed yesterday in reference to the re-election of a new commissioner. The members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association also hold a meeting at the Waldorf today. For some time this body has been going through a process of reorganization, and it is thought that today it will formally go out of existence, to be reorganized as the Southern States Freight Association. A

commissioner to succeed E. B. Stahlman resigned, will also be elected.

commissioner to succeed E. B. Stahlman, resigned, will also be elected.

President Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway was asked about a report that his assistant, Solomon Haas, who was known as traffic manager, had resigned. Mr. Spencer said that he had nothing to say on that subject. Mr. Haas was seen later himself, and in reply to the same question said: "I regret that my position at the present time will not allow me to deny or confirm the report."

From a very reliable authority, however, it was learned that Mr. Haas had handed in his resignation three days ago.

The Passenger Association was in session only a short while and adjourned until this afternoon. It was announced that no action of any moment had been taken by the members. It was learned that they were having some difficulty over the election of a president, owing to the suddenness with which the former one had resigned. They had hardly, it was announced, time to look over the field. The action of the Passenger Association will depend in a great measure on that of the Freight Association.

Mr. Haas admitted later that he had handed in his resignation to Mr. Spencer. He wished it understood that the warmest feelings existed between Mr. Spencer and himself. He said that he had no particu-

eelings existed between Mr. Spencer and imself. He said that he had no particunimeer. He said that he had no particu-lar plans for the future any more than that he was going to leave the railroad business for good. He would never ugain, he said, be connected with a railroad cor-

MUST ENFORCE THE LAWS.

municipal campaign. He said:

Them at His Pleasure. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 27 .-Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has expressed himself on the enforcement of the law, which is the chief issue in the present

An Executive Officer Cannot Suspend

"The importance of an honest, econom ical business administration of city affairs and the firm enforcement of all the laws cannot be overstated. A city so managed attracts business and population. I believe we have now these things, and that we shall continue them if Mr. Trusler (republican candidate) is elected mayor. The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose executive officers to enforce laws and not to real or suspend them at their pleasure. tive officers to enforce laws and not to re-peal or suspend them at their pleasure. It is subversive of our system and destructive of social order to allow our executive offi-cers to choose what laws they will enforce. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it unless he liked it? Such officer enforced it unless he liked it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for reforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government—and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate oneself with the law breakers."

Imprisoned for Contempt.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., September 27. George Williams has been sentenced to serve two years in prison for hurling a heavy glass tumbler at Justice of the W. L. G. Soule. A few days ago Peace W. L. G. Soule. A few days ago Williams was brought before Justice Soule on a charge of misdemeanor, and during the trial of the case Williams, without provocation, threw a heavy glass tumbler at the justice with such force that pieces penetrated the wooden ceiling to a considerable depth. He was then seized and prevented from doing further violence.

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Constant Danger the Excuse for Its Violation.

THE TRIAL OF CONTRACTOR M'VAUGH

Old Government Printing Office Designated as a Death Trap.

TESTIMONY TODAY

Assistant District Attorney Mullowny, in the Police Court, today presented to Judge Miller for trial the case of Frank M. Mc-Vaugh, against whom a charge of violating the eight-hour law was filed some days ago. The case attracted a number of workingmen to the court, as it was the first case under the law brought to the attention of the Police Court. Some time ago there was case presented to the grand jury, but no

As heretofore published in The Star, Mr. McVaugh has been in charge of the iron work on the government printing office annex, the original contract having been awarded to the Phoenix Company of Phila-

Indictment was returned.

awarded to the Phoenix Company of Philadelphia.

William H. Linthicum, one of the ironworkers, and the man who made the original complaint, swore to the information against Mr. McVaugh, which charges "That Frank M. McVaugh, being then and there a subcontractor of, and whose duty it was to employ, direct and control the services of certain laborers and mechanics upon a certain public work of the United States, to wit, the construction of an addition to the government printing office, a public building owned by the United States and located and in course of construction in the District of Columbia, did then and there unlawfully require and permit William H. Linthicum, a mechanic, employed as such by the said Frank M. McVaugh, and under the direction and control of him, the said Frank M. McVaugh, upon the said puolic work, to work more than eight hours in a calendar day of the 11th day of September, in the year 1895, there being then and there on extraordinary emergency requiring more than eight hours' work in the said calendar day from the aaid William H. Linthicum by the said Frank M. McVaugh."

The Government's Side.

Mr. Mullowny had in court a letter that he bad received from Lieut. John Stephen ewell, who is acting in the absence of Col. John M. Wilson. This letter, which gives the government's side of the case, is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1895. Hon. A. A. Birney, U. S. A. District At-

Hon. A. A. Birney, U. S. A. District Attorney.
Sir: In the absence of Col. John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, U.S.A., commissioner of public buildings and grounds, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts and circumstances: A new fire-proof building is in course of erection at the government printing office. It is under the supervision of Col. Wilson. As his engineer assistant, I have designed and am responsible for all structural details, and have immediate supervision of the work of erection. My function is that of "resident engineer."

f "resident engineer."

The building herein referred to has been The building herein referred to has been brought into notice in your office through the arrest of one Frank McVaugh, foreman of erection for the Phoenix Iron Company of Philadelphia, Pa., on the charge of violating the statute known as the eighthour law. Under the circumstances, I consider it my duty to set forth certain facts for your consideration.

When the appropriation for this building was made, and the work was assigned.

ing was made, and the work was assigned to Col. Wilson, he at first determined to execute it by contract, as is usual with government work. But the joint committee on public printing so urgently pressed the necessity of an early completion of the building that it was decided to eliminate the delays incident to contract work and erect the building by day's labor, as far as possible. Contracts were made for the steel frame and for materials; dates of beginning and of completion of various conwas made, and the work was assign beginning and of completion of various con-tracts were so fixed and determined that, had all been on time, the building could have been practically finished by the mid-dle of the coming winter without necessi-tating any work over eight hours per day. But, owing to unforeseen contingencies, the contract for the steel frame is serithe contract for the steel freme is seriously delayed; the work is only fairly begun, though the date fixed for the completion of the contract is long past (September 16, 1885). If the steel contractors are confined to eight hours per day, it will be impossible to finish the frame in time for the United States to get the building finished before freezing time; indeed, the delay has become so serious that, even if the steel frame is completed at the carliest practicable moment, the United States will be compelled to work its own men more than eight hours a day in order to get the building covered in before freezing weather; if such weather finds the building open, all operations will have to stop weather; it such weather finds the build-ing open, all operations will have to stop until the next building season opens, which will not be until late in the spring. Under these circumstances the building could not be made ready for occupancy until the latter part of the summer of 1896 or the

early autumn. Reasons for Haste.

"Now, there are many reasons why the building should be completed at the earliest practicable moment. The first of these is the consideration of the old buildings now ecupied by the printing office, notably the H street wing. This wing and the North Capitol street wing are constructed of bricks and timber. The timber is dry and old, but quite full of grease from ink, lubricating oil, etc. In my judgment, a fire in either of these wings would gut the buildings with appalling rapidity, and the loss of life would make the event almost historical. The danger of fire is by no

historical. The danger of fire is by no means remote.

"Structurally, these two buildings, but especially the H street wing, have many defects. The walls of the latter building are entirely too light for so large a structure; they are of very poor brick work, and there is good reason to believe that the long-continued vibrations from the machinery have destroyed in a large measure the adhesion between the bricks and mortar. The timber lintels over the window openings have shrunk, and caused ugly cracks to appear in the walls; the lintels themselves are in many cases affected with dry rot, and the time will come when they will crush to powder, let down the brick work they support, and with it portions of the floors.

Liable to Collapse.

Liable to Collapse.

"The interior construction is entirely unfit to resist vibrations or horizontal forces of any sort. It resembles a child's block house. Against vertical forces the floors on the whole have sufficient strength, under the present loading, but their strength is far from uniform, and loads that can be carried safely in one spot would be dangerous ten feet away. The floors have been dangerously overloaded in times past, and it is quite possible to overload them now. In many places they are in danger of partial collapse from reckless or ignorant loading—a factor which can never be eliminated entirely, even by the public printer himself. The old building is far from proof against recklessness and ignorance, and I can easily point to instances where these two ageacies have brought a catastrophe very near, not only by overloading, but by interference with the structure of the building itself.

"The new building is so designed as to be, as nearly as may be, proof against all the dangers that now menace the H street wing. It is desired to move as much of the machinery and as many of the employes as possible into the new building at the present loading, but their strength is